

REMARKS

1. Status of the Claims

Claims 5–20 were pending in the application. Claims 5 and 15–20 have been cancelled without prejudice. Claims 6–14 have been amended to clarify the invention, and claims 21–27 have been added. Support for the claim amendments and new claims is found in the originally filed specification, including the originally filed claims. No new matter has been added. Upon entry of the present amendment, claims 6–14 and 21–27 will be pending.

2. The Double Patenting Rejection Should Be Withdrawn

Claims 5-20 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as allegedly being unpatentable over claims 1-4 of pending Application No. 10/542,168 to Kim *et al.*

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. But, solely to promote the allowance of the case and without acquiescing to the Examiner's rejection, a terminal disclaimer over Application No. 10/542,168 is submitted herewith. Thus, Applicants respectfully request that the nonstatutory obviousness-type patenting rejection be withdrawn.

3. Art Rejections

The Office Action rejected claims 5–20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over United States Patent No. 3,531,265 to Dille *et al.* (“Dille”) in view of KR 1999-0080808 to Hong *et al.* (“Hong ’808”). The Office Action has rejected claims 5–20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being obvious over United States Patent No. 4,439,349 to Everett *et al.* (“Everett”) in view of Hong ’808. Applicants respectfully traverse.

The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Everett In View Of Hong ’808

New independent claim 21 is directed to a method for deodorization using one or more of nano carbon balls, comprising contacting one or more of the nano carbon balls with a malodorous substance, wherein the malodorous substance is absorbed in the mesoporous shell or the hollow core of one or more of the nano carbon balls, and wherein the step of contacting deodorizes the malodorous substance. Support for new claims 21-27 is found in the originally filed specification, for example, at p. 1, ll. 10–17; p. 2, ll. 5–8; p. 3, ll. 12–25; p. 7, ll. 17 – p. 8, ll. 2; and p. 12, ll. 12–14. Independent claim 21 recites the limitations of cancelled claims 15 and 16, *i.e.*, that the nano carbon ball for deodorization comprises a mesoporous shell having a thickness of 50 nm to 500 nm and a hollow core having a diameter

of 10 nm to 1,000 nm. Therefore, no new matter has been added. Claims 6–14 have been amended to be dependent from new claim 21.

Neither Everett nor Hong '808, taken singly or in combination, teaches or suggests Applicants' metal-impregnated nano carbon balls or Applicants' claimed method of using the nano carbon balls for deodorization. Applicants respectfully point out that Everett does not teach or suggest Applicants' nano carbon balls, said carbon nano ball comprising a mesoporous shell with a thickness of 50 nm to 500 nm and having a hollow core with a diameter of 10 nm to 1,000 nm. Everett's mesoporous carbon is an entirely different structure. Everett seeks to provide a structure have mesoscale size pores by stacking solid spherical carbon particles in an ordered arrangement such that the spaces between the solid particles, referred to as interstitial pores, have the desired dimensions. Specifically, Everett discloses "an adsorbant wide pore carbon comprising a form-stable assembly of a family of contiguous spheroidal (preferably spherical or oblate spherical) carbon particles wherein *the surfaces of adjacent contiguous particles define interstitial pores*" (see Everett at col. 1, ll. 61-66, emphasis added). In particular, Everett seeks to overcome the drawbacks of the prior art that did not provide means for packing carbon particles in a regular assembly (*Id.* at col. 1, ll. 34-40). Everett's form-stable assembly is formed by depositing carbonisable solid polymer particles in the desired arrangement, heating the assembly to cause partial degradation of the polymer to create the contiguous form-stable assembly (*i.e.*, to get the carbon particles to link at a point), and then heating the form-stable assembly to carbonize the polymer (*Id.* at col. 3, ll. 32-51; *see also* the Example at col. 5, ll. 27-68). According to Everett, the size of such interstitial pores "can be changed in a pre-determinable way by selective variation of the size of the particles" (*Id.* at col. 2, ll. 14-16). Specifically, "[t]he useful size of a foramen¹ is a dimension of major importance in that it has a major affect on the ability of material to diffuse into and out from the interstitial pores" (*Id.* at col. 2, ll. 37-40). In sum, Everett has provided an assembly of contiguous solid carbon particles, *i.e.*, particles that touch or contact at a point, such that the space between the particles has a mesoporous pore size, and such that the assembly does not come apart (*i.e.*, the assembly is form-stable).

The Examiner asserts that "[s]ince the carbon spheres are made by making a spherical

¹ Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary (1970) defines a foramen as: "a small opening, perforation, or orifice" (*see* page 326).

template, polymerizing a carbonizable polymer over the template, and then carbonizing the carbonizable polymer and degrading the template (example), which is the same as the method of instant specification, the carbon spheres of the art are understood to be hollow, and to have a shell size commensurate with that of instantly claimed carbon spheres.” Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner’s assertion that Everett teaches degrading a template to produce hollow carbon spheres. As pointed out above, Everett teaches heating the assembly of deposited polymer particles to cause *partial* degradation of the polymer in order to create the contiguous form-stable assembly, *i.e.*, to create an assembly where the spheres does not separate (*see, e.g., Id.* at col. 3, ll. 32-51; *see also* the Example at col. 5, ll. 27-68). Furthermore, Everett’s carbon particles are not hollow. Everett provides an assembly having interstitial pores between solid carbon particles by stacking an arrangement of polymer particles and producing a non-separable contact between the solid particles. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to derive Applicants’ nano carbon balls based on the disclosure of Everett’s form-stable assembly of solid carbon particles. Thus, Everett does not teach or suggest Applicant’s claimed nano carbon balls. Furthermore, the disclosure in Hong ’808 of impregnating microporous activated carbon systems does not cure the deficiencies of Everett. Therefore, Applicants submit that the combined teachings of Everett and Hong ’808 do not render obvious Applicants’ claimed method of using metal-impregnated nano carbon balls for deodorization.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, claims 5-20 and new claims 21-27 are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Everett and Hong ’808. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Dille In View Of Hong ’808

Neither Dille nor Hong ’808, taken singly or in combination, teaches or suggests Applicants’ claimed metal-impregnated nano carbon balls or Applicants’ claimed method of using the nano carbon balls for deodorization. Applicants respectfully point out that Dille does not teach or suggest Applicants’ nano carbon balls, each carbon nano ball having a mesoporous shell having a thickness of 50 nm to 500 nm and a hollow core having a diameter of 10 nm to 1,000 nm. Dille teaches a method of removing entrained particulate carbon from the gas stream of raw synthesis gas for re-use as feedstock to produce more synthesis gas (*see* Dille at col. 2, ll. 40–46). The particulate carbon is a by-product from the production of the synthesis gas (*Id.* at col. 1, ll. 57–67). Dille’s synthesis gas is produced by partial oxidation of a feedstock comprising a mixture of hydrocarbon oil and a concentrated iron hydroxide

flocced carbon-water slurry at a temperature of 1800-3000°F (*Id.* at col. 1, ll. 11-27 and col. 3, ll. 40 – col. 4, ll. 9). That is, Dille's synthesis gas is formed from the combustion of a hydrocarbon. Dille's particulate carbon is one of the by-products of the combustion process, *i.e.*, a result of the incomplete combustion of the hydrocarbon (col. 4, ll. 10-16). As disclosed in Hong '808, a simple activated carbon is a solid substance obtained by incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons (*see* Hong '808 at page 4, ll. 23 – page 5, line 7). Therefore, according to the disclosure in Hong '808, the by-product particulate carbon disclosed in Dille is an activated carbon. As a result, Applicants' nano carbon balls would not be rendered obvious based on the disclosure of Dille's activated particulate carbon. The Examiner asserts that Dille's particulate carbon is understood to be a mesoporous carbon based on its particle size and its high surface area. But as disclosed on page 5, ll. 1-5 of Hong '808, an activated carbon has a tremendously large surface area, even though it does not have a mesoporous structure. Furthermore, Applicants' nano carbon balls is at least about 110 nm in diameter (*i.e.*, a mesoporous shell about 50 nm thick surrounding a hollow core about 10 nm in diameter), which is much larger than Dille's 70 nm particulate carbon. As disclosed on page 3, ll. 17-19 of the application, Applicants developed the method of deodorization using the metal-impregnated nano carbon balls to overcome the limitations of impregnated activated carbon, where the deodorizing ability tends to deteriorate due to clogging of the pores. Therefore, the disclosure in Hong '808 of impregnating microporous activated carbon systems does not cure the deficiencies of Dille. Applicants submit that the combined teachings of Dille and Hong '808 do not render obvious Applicants' claimed method of deodorization using metal-impregnated nano carbon balls.

Accordingly, for at least these reasons, claims 5-20 and new claims 21-27 are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Everett and Hong '808. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request that the foregoing amendments and remarks be made of record in the file of the above-identified application. Applicants believe that each ground for rejection has been successfully overcome or obviated, and that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Withdrawal of the rejections, and allowance of the application, are respectfully requested. If any issues remain in connection herewith, the Examiner is respectfully invited to telephone the undersigned to discuss the same.

No fee is believed due in connection with this response. In the event that a fee is required, please charge any such fees to Jones Day Deposit Account No. 50-3013.

Respectfully submitted,

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involve prohibition, exclusion, omission, failure, neglect, or refusal (foray) 2 : destructively or detrimentally (forism) 3 : completely; excessively : to exhaustion : to pieces (forspent)

fora

forage \fôr-ij, fôr-â n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *forre* fodder, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *fuotar* food, fodder — more at food] 1 : food for animals esp. when taken by browsing or grazing 2 (forage) : the act of foraging : search for provisions

forage *vi* 1 a : to strip of provisions; collect forage from b *archaic* : SPOIL, PLUNDER 2 : to secure by foraging (foraged a chicken for the feast) ~ *vi* 1 : to wander in search of forage or food 2 : to secure forage (as for horses) by stripping the country 3 : RAVAGE, RAID 4 : to make a search : RUMMAGE — **for-ag-er** *n*

forage acre *n* : a unit of grazing value equivalent to one acre of land entirely covered with herbage that can be completely utilized by grazing animals

for-ram \fôr-am\ *n* : FORAMINIFER

for-ramen \fôr-râ-men\ *n*, *pl* **for-ram-i-na** \fôr-râ-mâ-nâ\ or **for-ramens** \fôr-râ-menz\ [L *foramin-*, *foramen*, fr. *forare* to bore — more at bore] : a small opening, perforation, or orifice : FENESTRA — **for-ram-i-nal** \fôr-râ-mâ-nâl\ or **for-ram-i-nous** \fôr-râ-mâ-nûs\ *adj*

for-ramen mag-num \fôr-râ-mên-mâg-nûm\ *n* [NL, lit., great opening] : the opening in the skull through which the spinal cord passes to become the medulla oblongata

for-a-min-i-fer \fôr-â-mîn-î-fôr, fôr-â-n\ *n* : any of an order (Foraminifera) of large chiefly marine rhizopods usu. having calcareous shells that often are perforated with minute holes for protrusion of slender pseudopodia and form the bulk of chalk and nummulitic limestone — **for-a-mi-nif-er-al** \fôr-râ-mâ-nîf-er-âl\ *adj*; **for-a-mâ-nîf-**, **fôr-â-r** or **for-a-mi-nif-er-ous** \fôr-â-râs\ *adj* *for* and *confr.* *obs.* and also

for-as-much as \fôr-âz-mâch-âz\ *confr.* : in consideration that : seeing that : SINCE

for-ay \fôr-â\ *vb* [ME *forrayen*, fr. MF *forer*, fr. *forre*] *vt.* *archaic* : to ravage in search of spoils : PILLAGE ~ *vi* : to make a raid (~ed briefly into enemy territory) — **for-ay-er** *n*

foray *n* : a sudden or irregular invasion or attack for war or spoils : RAID

forb \fôr-â\ *n* [Gk *phorbô* fodder, food, fr. *pherbein* to graze; akin to OE *beorgan* to taste] : an herb other than grass : WEED

for-bear \fôr-bâ-er, fôr-, -be-â\ *vb* **for-bore** \fôr-bôr-, -bôr-â\ *for-borne \fôr-bôr-nâ\, **for-bear-ing** \fôr-bê-âr-ing\ [ME *forberen*, fr. OE *forberan*, fr. *for* + *beran* to bear] *vi* 1 *obs.* : to bear with : ENDURE 2 *obs.* : to leave alone : SHUN (~ his presence — Shak.) 3 *obs.* : to do without 4 : to refrain from : abstain or desist from ~ *vi* 1 : to hold back : ABSTAIN 2 : to control oneself when provoked : be patient **syn** see REFRAIN — **for-bear-er** *n**

forbear *var* of **FORBEAR**

for-be-ar-ance \fôr-bâr-ân(t)s, fôr-, -ber-â-n\ *n* 1 : a refraining from the enforcement of something that is due 2 : the act of forbearing : PATIENCE 3 : the quality of being forbearing : LENIENCY

for-bid \fôr-bîd, fôr-â\ *vb* **for-bade** \fôr-bâd-, -bâd- or **for-bad** \fôr-bâd-, -bâd-â\ *for-bid-ding* [ME *forbiddan*, fr. OE *forbēdan*, fr. *for* + *bēdan* to bid — more at bid] 1 : to command against : PROHIBIT 2 a : to exclude or warn off by express command b : to bar from use (cameras are *forbidden*) 3 : to hinder or prevent as if by an effectual command — **for-bid-der** *n*

syn PROHIBIT, INTERDICT, INHIBIT : **FORBID** implies absolute prohibition and expected obedience; **INTERDICT** suggests the restraint of a parent, physician, or teacher; **PROHIBIT** implies more generality and impersonality and suggests statutes or ordinances; **INHIBIT** implies prohibition by civil or ecclesiastical authority usu. for a given time or a declared purpose; **INHIBIT** implies the imposition of restraint or restriction by authority or by the exigencies of time or situation or the operation of often involuntary self-restraint

forbid *adj.* *archaic* : ACCUSED (he shall live a man — Shak.)

for-bid-dance \fôr-bîd-âns(t)s, fôr-â\ *n* : the act of forbidding **for-bid-ding** *adj* 1 : such as to make approach or passage difficult or impossible 2 : DISAGREEABLE, REPELLENT — **for-bid-ding-ly** \fôr-bîd-îng-lî\ *adv.* **for-bid-ding-ness** *n*

forbode *var* of **FOREBODE**

for-by or **for-by** \fôr-bî\ *prep* [ME *forby*, prep. & adv., fr. *fore* + *by*] 1 *archaic* a : PAST b : NEAR 2 chiefly Scot : BESIDES

forby or **forbye** *adv.* chiefly Scot : in addition : BESIDES

force \fôr-s, fôr-â\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *fortis*, fr. L *fortis* strong] 1 a : strength or energy exerted or brought to bear : cause of motion or change (~s of nature) : active power b : moral or mental strength c (1) : capacity to persuade or convince (2) : legal efficacy (that law is still in ~) 2 a : military strength b (1) : a body (as of troops or ships) assigned to a military purpose (2) *pl* : the whole military strength (as of a nation) c : a body of persons available for a particular end (labor ~) d : an individual or group having the power of effective action 3 : violence, compulsion, or constraint exerted upon or against a person or thing 4 : an agency or influence that if applied to a free body results chiefly in an acceleration of the body and sometimes in elastic deformation and other effects **syn** see POWER — **force-less** \fôr-s-ls\ *adj*

force *vi* 1 : to do violence to; esp : RAPE 2 : to compel by physical, moral, or intellectual means : COERCE 3 : to make or cause through natural or logical necessity (forced to admit he was right) 4 a : to attain to or effect against resistance or inertia (~ your way through) b : to impose or thrust urgently, importunately, or inexorably c : to achieve or win by strength in struggle or violence : a : to win one's way into (~ a castle) (forced the mountain passes) b : to break open or through (~ a lock) 6 a : to raise or accelerate to the utmost (forcing the pace) b : to produce only with unnatural or unwilling effort (forced laughter) c : to wrench, strain, or use (language) with marked unnaturalness and lack of ease 7 a : to hasten the rate of progress or growth of (a forced march) b : to bring (as plants) to maturity out of the normal season (forcing lilies for the Easter trade) 8 : to induce (as a particular bid or play by another player) in a card game by some conventional act, play, bid, or response 9 a : to cause (a runner in baseball) to be put out through the necessity of leaving a base and attempting to advance to the next one b : to cause (a run) to be scored in baseball by giving a base on balls when the bases are full — **forc-er** *n*

syn COMPEL, COERCE, CONSTRAIN, OBLIGE : **FORCE** is the general term and implies the overcoming of resistance by the exertion of strength, power, weight, stress, or duress; **COMPEL** typically requires a personal object and suggests the working of an irresistible force; **COERCE** suggests overcoming resistance or unwillingness by actual or

threatened violence or pressure; **CONSTRAIN** suggests the effect of a force or circumstance that limits freedom of action or choice; **OBLIGE** implies the constraint of necessity, law, or duty — **force** one's hand : to cause one to act precipitously : **force** one to reveal his purpose or intention

forced \fôr-âst, fôr-âst\ *adj* 1 : compelled by force : INVOLUNTARY 2 : done or produced with effort, exertion, or pressure — **forced-ly** \fôr-sâd-lî, fôr-, -fôr-î\ *adv*

force feed *n* : a lubricating system (as in an internal-combustion engine) in which the lubricant is supplied under pressure

force-feed \fôr-s-fêd, fôr-â\ *vi* : to feed (as an animal) by forcible administration of food

force-ful \fôr-s-fûl, fôr-â\ *adj* : possessing or filled with force : VIGOROUS — **force-ful-ly** \fôr-s-fû-lî\ *adv* — **force-ful-ness** *n*

force majeure \fôr-smâ-zhâr, fôr-â\ *n* [F] : superior or irresistible force

force-meat \fôr-smê, fôr-â\ *n* [force (alter. of *farce*) + *meat*] : finely chopped and highly seasoned meat or fish that is either served alone or used as a stuffing — called also *farce*

for-ceps \fôr-saps\ *n*, *pl* **forceps** [L, fr. *formus* warm + *capere* to take — more at WARM, HEAVE] : an instrument for grasping, holding firmly, or exerting traction upon objects esp. for delicate operations (as by jewelers or surgeons) — **for-ceps-like** \fôr-sâp-lîk\ *adj*

force pump *n* : a pump with a solid piston for drawing and forcing through valves a liquid (as water) to a considerable height above the pump or under a considerable pressure

for-cible \fôr-sâ-bal, fôr-â\ *adj* 1 : effected by force used against opposition or resistance 2 : characterized by force, efficiency, or energy : POWERFUL — **for-ci-bile-ness** *n* — **for-ci-bly** \fôr-sâ-bî\ *adv*

ford \fôr-ârd, fôr-ârd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *fjörðr* fiord, L *portus* port, OE *foran* to go — more at FARE] : a shallow part of a body of water that may be crossed by wading

ford *vi* : to cross (a body of water) by wading — **ford-able** \fôr-dâ-bal, fôr-â\ *adj*

for-do or **fore-do** \fôr-dû, fôr-â\ *vi* [ME *forden*, fr. OE *fōrdan*, fr. *for* + *dōn* to do] 1 *archaic* : to do away with : DESTROY 2 : to overcome with fatigue : EXHAUST (quite *foredone* with the heat)

fore \fôr-â, fôr-â\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *for*] 1 *obs.* : FORMERLY 2 : in, toward, or adjacent to the front : FORWARD

fore *also* **fore** *prep* 1 chiefly *dial* : BEFORE 2 : in the presence of **fore** *adj* [fore-] 1 : prior in order of occurrence : FORMER 2 : situated in front of something else : FORWARD

fore *n* 1 : FRONT 2 : something that occupies a front position **fore** *interj* [prob. short for *before*] — used by a golfer to warn anyone within range of the probable line of flight of his ball

fore-comb *comb* [ME *for-*, *fore-*, fr. OE *for-*, fr. *fore*, *adv.*] 1 a : earlier : beforehand (foresee) b : occurring earlier : occurring beforehand (forepayment) 2 a : situated at the front : in front (foreleg) b : front part of (something specified) (forearm)

fore and **aft** *adj* 1 : lengthwise of a ship : from stem to stern 2 : in, at, or toward both the bow and stern

fore-and-aft \fôr-â-nâft, fôr-â\ *adj* 1 : lying, running, or acting in the general line of the length of a ship or other construction 2 : having no square sails

fore-and-aft-er \fôr-nâft-er\ *n* : a ship with a fore-and-aft rig; esp : SCHOONER

fore-and-aft rig *n* : a sailing-ship rig in which most or all of the sails are not attached to yards but are bent to gaffs or set on the masts or on stays amidships

fore-arm \fôr-ârm, fôr-â\ *vi* : to arm in advance : PREPARE

fore-arm \fôr-ârm, fôr-â\ *n* : the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist; also : the corresponding part in other vertebrates

fore-bear or **for-bear** \fôr-bâ-er, fôr-, -be-â\ *n* [ME (Sc) *forebear*, fr. *fore* + *bear* (fr. *been* to be)] : ANCESTOR, FOREFATHER — usu. used in *pl.*

fore-bode *also* **for-bode** \fôr-bôd, fôr-â\ *vi* 1 : FORETELL, PORTEND (such heavy air ~s storm) 2 : to have an inward conviction of (as coming ill or misfortune) ~ *vi* : AUGUR, PREDICT — **fore-bod-er** *n*

fore-bod-ing *n* : an omen, prediction, or presentiment esp. of coming evil : PORTENT

foreboding *adj* : indicative of or marked by foreboding — **fore-bod-ing-ly** \fôr-bôd-îng-lî\ *adv* — **fore-bod-ing-ness** *n*

fore-brain \fôr-brân, fôr-â\ *n* 1 : the anterior of the three primary divisions of the developing vertebrate brain 2 a : the part of the brain of the adult that develops from the embryonic fore-brain and includes the telencephalon and diencephalon b : TELECEPHALON

fore-cast \fôr-kâst, fôr-â\ *vb* **forecast** or **fore-cast-ed** : **fore-casting** *vi* 1 *archaic* : to plan ahead : SCHEME 2 a : to calculate or predict (some future event or condition) usu. as a result of rational study and analysis of available pertinent data; esp : to predict (weather conditions) on the basis of correlated meteorological observations b : to indicate as likely to occur 3 : to serve as a forecast of : PRESAGE ~ *vi* : to calculate the future **syn** see FORETELL — **fore-cast-er** *n*

forecast *n* 1 *obs.* a : previous determination b : PLAN, DESIGN 2 *archaic* : foresight of consequences and provision against them : FORETHOUGHT 3 : a prophecy, estimate, or prediction of a future happening or condition

fore-cas-tle \fôr-kâs-l, fôr-kâs-l\ *n* 1 : the part of the upper deck of a ship forward of the foremast or of the fore channels 2 : the forward part of a merchantman where the sailors live

fore-clo- \fôr-klôz, fôr-â\ *vb* [ME *forcloren*, fr. OE *forclōren*, pp. of *forclōren*, fr. *for* + *clōren* (fr. L *clōre*) to close — more at FORUM] *vi* 1 : to shut out : DEBAR 2 : to hold exclusively 3 : to deal with or close in advance 4 : to subject to foreclosure proceedings ~ *vi* : to foreclose a mortgage

fore-clo-sure \fôr-klô-zhâr\ *n* : an act or instance of foreclosing; specif : a legal proceeding that bars or extinguishes a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged estate

fore-deck \fôr-dêk, fôr-â\ *n* : the forepart of a ship's main deck **foredo** *var* of **FORDO**

fore-doom \fôr-dûm, fôr-â\ *n*, *archaic* : consignment in advance to a particular fate : DESTINY

fore-doom \fôr-dûm, fôr-â\ *vi* : to doom beforehand

fore-face \fôr-fâs, fôr-â\ *n* : the part of the head of a quadruped that is in front of the eyes

fore-fa-ther \fôr-fâth-er, fôr-â\ *n* 1 : ANCESTOR 1a 2 : a person

of an earlier period and common

fore-feel \fôr-fêl, fôr-â\ *vb* **forefeel** *var* of **FOREFEEL**

fore-fin-ger \fôr-fîng-er, fôr-â\ *n* : the forefinger or called also *index finger*

fore-foot \fôr-fû, fôr-â\ *n* 1 : the foot of a horse 2 : the foot of a tree 3 : the foot of a mountain 4 : the foot of a cliff 5 : the foot of a wall 6 : the foot of a fence 7 : the foot of a ditch 8 : the foot of a road 9 : the foot of a stream 10 : the foot of a hill 11 : the foot of a mountain 12 : the foot of a cliff 13 : the foot of a wall 14 : the foot of a fence 15 : the foot of a ditch 16 : the foot of a road 17 : the foot of a stream 18 : the foot of a hill 19 : the foot of a mountain 20 : the foot of a cliff 21 : the foot of a wall 22 : the foot of a fence 23 : the foot of a ditch 24 : the foot of a road 25 : the foot of a stream 26 : the foot of a hill 27 : the foot of a mountain 28 : the foot of a cliff 29 : the foot of a wall 30 : the foot of a fence 31 : the foot of a ditch 32 : the foot of a road 33 : the foot of a stream 34 : the foot of a hill 35 : the foot of a mountain 36 : the foot of a cliff 37 : the foot of a wall 38 : the foot of a fence 39 : the foot of a ditch 40 : the foot of a road 41 : the foot of a stream 42 : the foot of a hill 43 : the foot of a mountain 44 : the foot of a cliff 45 : the foot of a wall 46 : the foot of a fence 47 : the foot of a ditch 48 : the foot of a road 49 : the foot of a stream 50 : the foot of a hill 51 : the foot of a mountain 52 : the foot of a cliff 53 : the foot of a wall 54 : the foot of a fence 55 : the foot of a ditch 56 : the foot of a road 57 : the foot of a stream 58 : the foot of a hill 59 : the foot of a mountain 60 : the foot of a cliff 61 : the foot of a wall 62 : the foot of a fence 63 : the foot of a ditch 64 : the foot of a road 65 : the foot of a stream 66 : the foot of a hill 67 : the foot of a mountain 68 : the foot of a cliff 69 : the foot of a wall 70 : the foot of a fence 71 : the foot of a ditch 72 : the foot of a road 73 : the foot of a stream 74 : the foot of a hill 75 : the foot of a mountain 76 : the foot of a cliff 77 : the foot of a wall 78 : the foot of a fence 79 : the foot of a ditch 80 : the foot of a road 81 : the foot of a stream 82 : the foot of a hill 83 : the foot of a mountain 84 : the foot of a cliff 85 : the foot of a wall 86 : the foot of a fence 87 : the foot of a ditch 88 : the foot of a road 89 : the foot of a stream 90 : the foot of a hill 91 : the foot of a mountain 92 : the foot of a cliff 93 : the foot of a wall 94 : the foot of a fence 95 : the foot of a ditch 96 : the foot of a road 97 : the foot of a stream 98 : the foot of a hill 99 : the foot of a mountain 100 : the foot of a cliff

fore-go \fôr-gô, fôr-â\ *vi* : to go forward : ADVANCE

fore-go-ing \fôr-gô-ing, fôr-â\ *adj* : going forward : ADVANCING

fore-gone \fôr-gôn, fôr-â\ *adj* : gone forward : ADVANCED

fore-gone conclusion *n* 1 : a conclusion or examination 2 : an inevitable conclusion 3 : a conclusion or examination 4 : an inevitable conclusion 5 : a conclusion or examination 6 : an inevitable conclusion 7 : a conclusion or examination 8 : an inevitable conclusion 9 : a conclusion or examination 10 : an inevitable conclusion 11 : a conclusion or examination 12 : an inevitable conclusion 13 : a conclusion or examination 14 : an inevitable conclusion 15 : a conclusion or examination 16 : an inevitable conclusion 17 : a conclusion or examination 18 : an inevitable conclusion 19 : a conclusion or examination 20 : an inevitable conclusion 21 : a conclusion or examination 22 : an inevitable conclusion 23 : a conclusion or examination 24 : an inevitable conclusion 25 : a conclusion or examination 26 : an inevitable conclusion 27 : a conclusion or examination 28 : an inevitable conclusion 29 : a conclusion or examination 30 : an inevitable conclusion 31 : a conclusion or examination 32 : an inevitable conclusion 33 : a conclusion or examination 34 : an inevitable conclusion 35 : a conclusion or examination 36 : an inevitable conclusion 37 : a conclusion or examination 38 : an inevitable conclusion 39 : a conclusion or examination 40 : an inevitable conclusion 41 : a conclusion or examination 42 : an inevitable conclusion 43 : a conclusion or examination 44 : an inevitable conclusion 45 : a conclusion or examination 46 : an inevitable conclusion 47 : a conclusion or examination 48 : an inevitable conclusion 49 : a conclusion or examination 50 : an inevitable conclusion 51 : a conclusion or examination 52 : an inevitable conclusion 53 : a conclusion or examination 54 : an inevitable conclusion 55 : a conclusion or examination 56 : an inevitable conclusion 57 : a conclusion or examination 58 : an inevitable conclusion 59 : a conclusion or examination 60 : an inevitable conclusion 61 : a conclusion or examination 62 : an inevitable conclusion 63 : a conclusion or examination 64 : an inevitable conclusion 65 : a conclusion or examination 66 : an inevitable conclusion 67 : a conclusion or examination 68 : an inevitable conclusion 69 : a conclusion or examination 70 : an inevitable conclusion 71 : a conclusion or examination 72 : an inevitable conclusion 73 : a conclusion or examination 74 : an inevitable conclusion 75 : a conclusion or examination 76 : an inevitable conclusion 77 : a conclusion or examination 78 : an inevitable conclusion 79 : a conclusion or examination 80 : an inevitable conclusion 81 : a conclusion or examination 82 : an inevitable conclusion 83 : a conclusion or examination 84 : an inevitable conclusion 85 : a conclusion or examination 86 : an inevitable conclusion 87 : a conclusion or examination 88 : an inevitable conclusion 89 : a conclusion or examination 90 : an inevitable conclusion 91 : a conclusion or examination 92 : an inevitable conclusion 93 : a conclusion or examination 94 : an inevitable conclusion 95 : a conclusion or examination 96 : an inevitable conclusion 97 : a conclusion or examination 98 : an inevitable conclusion 99 : a conclusion or examination 100 : an inevitable conclusion

fore-gut \fôr-gat, fôr-â\ *n* : the anterior vertebrate embryo that develops into the stomach, and extreme anterior

fore-hand \fôr-hand, fôr-â\ *n* : the part of the hand that is before the rider 3 : a fore (as in tennis or racquets); also which such strokes are made

forehand *adv* : with a forehand

forehand *adj* 1 *obs.* : done in advance : PRIOR 2 : made with the hand turned in the direction of the hand in moving (a stroke)

fore-hand-ed \fôr-hân-ded, fôr-â\ *adj* : THIRTY, PRUDENT b : confident

fore-head \fôr-hêd, fôr-â\ *n* : the part of the head above the eyes 2 : the front of the head

fore-hoof \fôr-hûf, fôr-â\ *n* : the hoof of a horse

fore-ign \fôr-ân, fôr-â\ *adj* : foreign 1 : of or from a foreign country 2 : born in, belonging to, or of another than the one under consideration 3 : proceeding from some other person or place 4 : introduced into consideration 5 : related to or connected with an abnormal situation 6 : introduced from without 7 : a political unit (as a state) 8 : a nation

foreign bill *n* : a bill of exchange within a particular jurisdiction

fore-ign-er \fôr-ân-er, fôr-â\ *n* : a person of foreign birth or allegiance to a foreign country

foreign exchange *n* 1 : a process by which persons residing in different countries exchange their money for the money of another country 2 : a process by which persons residing in different countries exchange their money for the money of another country

fore-ign-ism \fôr-ân-îz-m, fôr-â\ *n* : a foreign language or people; esp : a foreign language

fore-ign-min-ist-er \fôr-ân-mîn-îs-têr, fôr-â\ *n* : a foreign minister

fore-judge or **for-judge** \fôr-jûj, fôr-â\ *n* : a judge who judges before the trial

fore-judge \fôr-jûj, fôr-â\ *vb* : to judge before the trial

fore-know \fôr-nô, fôr-â\ *vb* : to know beforehand **syn** see FOREKNOW

fore-lad-y \fôr-lâd-î, fôr-â\ *n* : a young woman

fore-land \fôr-lând, fôr-â\ *n* : a narrow strip of land

fore-leg \fôr-leg, fôr-â\ *n* : a leg of a horse

fore-limb \fôr-lîm, fôr-â\ *n* : an arm, leg, or foot of a foreleg

fore-lock \fôr-lâk, fôr-â\ *n* : a lock of hair

fore-man \fôr-man, fôr-â\ *n* : a man of a jury who acts as chairman

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